REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,477.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 } Including { FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

n the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 25	Leave Tuticorin	2
" Ratnagherry 26	" Colombo	3
" Vingorla 26	" Galle	4
" Goa 27	" Negapatam	7
" Carwar 27	" Madras	9
" Honore 28	" Coconada	11
" Cannanore 29	" Visagapatam	12
" Tellicherry 29	" Bimlipatam	12
" Calicut 30	" Kopaulpore	13
" Beypore 30	" False Point	14
" Cochin 31	Arrive CALCUTTA	16
" Alleppy 31		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

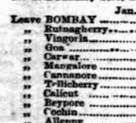
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchangine Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 873 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st January 1873, at noon.

Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave POMBAY 31	Leave BUSREH	19
" Kurrachee ..... Feb. 4	" Fao	19
" Gundur 5	" Kuweit	19
" Muskat 7	" Bushire	21
" Bunder Abbas 9	" Linga	25
" Linga 11	" Bunder Abbas	28
" Muwaiz 11	" Muscat ..... March	2
" Bushire 13	" Gusdur	4
" Fao 16	" Kurrachee	7
Arrive BUSREH 16	" BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

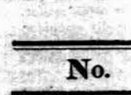
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander E. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
HARRISON LINE.
TO SAIL ON 31st JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.



THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.
WALLACE & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H. P., nominal, will SAIL early in FEBRUARY. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, handsomely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

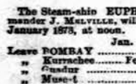
To Suez ..... Rs. 300
To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.



MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description on her Upper Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have despatch:—

The "COMO," 1,400 tons, with accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers, about the 8th February.

The "ORLANDO," 1,137 tons, about the middle of February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 26 days. A liberal table is kept, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ..... Rs. 500 | Second Class ..... Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,757 tons, and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 14th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Ad'n	£29	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	26	24	9	
Alexandria	25	23	9–10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	36	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transshipment at Genoa)	52	35	14–16	Without Food.

Children under 8 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers to the Bombay:—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1873.
ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st MARCH 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 6th November 1871.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Monday, the 27th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. G. PERRIN, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 28th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain C. FRASER, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 25th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch the S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 200 Horse Power, Commander J. ATKINSON, as an Extra Steamer to Zanzibar, on SATURDAY, 25th January, at 4 P.M. She will call at Kurrachee, Muscat, and Aden, leaving the latter Port for Zanzibar, on FRIDAY, the 14th February.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.
VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 24th February.
PESHAWUR	3,708 "	600 "	on 17th March.
AUSTRALIA	3,643 "	600 "	on 7th April.
KHEDIVE	3,742 "	600 "	on 14th "
CATHAY	2,263 "	500 "	on 28th "
DECCAN	3,128 "	600 "	on 5th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	" 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 20th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates. Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. KING, SEYMOUR & Co.
LIVERPOOL. KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. KING, HAMILTON & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship MOFUSSILITE, Captain A. C. ROE, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the agents without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 21st January 1873. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Windy Hall (Old Telegraph Office), Lower Colaba, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, Dutch Oil Paintings, Engravings, Harmonium, Books, Photographic Apparatus, Dog-cart, &c., the property of J. Linzey Willcox, Esq., who is leaving Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and full particulars given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first class full-toned solid Mahogany Broad Squa e Pianoforte, by Schroder, a solid Mahogany Slate Bed Mi itaire Billiard Table, Table Ornaments, Pictures, &c., at No. 163, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed by D. S. Kemp Esq., whose family is about to leave for England, to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February 1873, the whole of his Household Furniture, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th January 1873.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY,
38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate on the west side of Parell Road, opposite to Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned property on the premises, by Public Auction, by order of Mussanjee Shamalchund Buttenjee, and on account and at the risk of Emambux Hoosenbux, Mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of Patundaree land or ground, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Parell Road opposite to the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company in the Mazagon Sub-district, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax un er No. 767 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 110, containing by admeasurement 4 square kathees or thereabouts, an bounded as follows:—on or towards the east, west, north and south by the properties belonging to Fazendar J. J. Pereira.

HEERALALL & Co.
Bombay, 25th January 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Stock in trade of a Book-selling Establishment, at No. 25, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th day of January 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of the Offic al Assignee, and In Re Jane Woodhall, trading under the name and firm of Messrs. Chesson, Woodhall & Co. (an Insolvent), the whole of her Stock in Trade of Books, Stationery, Fancy articles, shop and office furniture, &c., consisting of Books on Literature, Art, Science, History, Law, Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Engineering, Mi itary Books, Cookery, Novels, Periodicals, Magazine, Dictionaries, Music Books, Lett's Diaries, Albums, Photographs, Stationery Cabinets, Blank Account Books Ledgers, Letter and Cash Books, Beautifully Morocco bound Prayer and Hymn Books and Bibles, Maps, Charts, Play Books, a large quantity of Stationery and Ink, English Concertina, Guitar and Violin String, a first class Fluted Clock, Bread and Butter Plates, Egg Cups, Perry and Co.'s Ladies and Children Fancy articles, Salt r's Balance Scales, Spring and plain Tin Cutlery, Musical Box, Glass door Cupboards, Book cases, Show Cases, Book-helves, Side round Camp and office Dressing Tables, English Writing Desk with secret drawers, fire-class fire-proof Treasury Safe and Cash Boxes by Chubbs, Copying Press and Sundry miscellaneous articles.

The above property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th January 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, No. 12—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T Cloth, Madapollams, Jaconnets, Sarks, Dhoties, Chintz, Chimnia Cloth, &c.

Also an Invoice of a Kerosine Oil Table, Wall, Hand, and Hanging Lamps, single, double, treble, and four-light Lamps, c mplete. Sundry Articles and Furniture, the property of a Gentleman. 72 dozen Bottles of Sherry, Port, and Claret, by Cobb & Gilman. 10 dozen sto e bottles and pint- of Curacoa. 2 dozen Cherry Brandy and a few dozen of Italian Wine such as Locato, Barbera, Moscato, Barrello, Nimbolo, and Vermouth, &c.

To be sold on account and risk of Mr. Nowrojee Cowasjee.

B B—A—1 to 4—4 cases Gilt Mouldings. 500 feet of No. 56, about 8 inches.
5 to 6—2 cases Gilt Mouldings. 500 feet of No. 55, about 6 inches.
7 to 8—2 cases Gilt Mouldings, 500 feet of No. 54, about 4 inches.

Per Steamer Olaf.

S T—K—1433 to 1438 of 6 bales of T. Cloths.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MAHALUXMEE, OR BREACH CANDY ROAD, NEAR THE WORLEY CAUSEWAY.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 14th day of February 1871, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee, Mr. Gedam Cruchan bjee, to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 29th instant at 4 P. M., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Ramchund Wan-cadee, and Narayen Withul, the Mortgagors the undermentioned landed property viz.:—

All those eleven pieces or parcels of foras freehold vacant new salt batty land or ground, or hereditaments, and premises, situate at Mahaluxmee, or Breach Candy Road, on the side the Fort, near the Worley Causeway, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting towards the North of the New Foras Road, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the Worley Flats, and partly by the Byculla Flats, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Jehangeerjee Pithawalla, on the north by the said New Foras Road, and on the south by the bat y fields formerly belonging to Bhica Nunsajee, and Maloo Rutn-j e, contain ng by admeasurement (6,603) six thousand six hundred and three square y rds, or thereabouts, assessed by the ' ollect r of Bombay, f r ground rent un er Nos. 475, 476, and 477, and numbered 466 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Assessment Bo k.

For fur her p rticulars and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th January 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

THE WONDERFUL SHADOW PANTOMIME.

SATURDAY EVENING, 25TH JANUARY.

NEW ILLUSIONS
AND
STRANGE EFFECTS.

THE PARSEE GENTLEMEN,
IN A NEW FARCE,
AU OLIO,
CONSISTING OF
POPULAR SONGS,
DANCES, &c.

SEE PROGRAMMES.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TIMAVO, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

YOUNG & Co., Agents s.s. Timavo.
Bombay, 24th January 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. COMO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. All claims arising for deficiency or damage of Cargo, unless noted before the departure of the Vessel from Harbour, will not be entertained.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th January 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, from the Clyde, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship City of Brussels.
Bombay, 24th January 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MATERIALS of the BUNGALOW and OUTHOUSES at Small Colaba, lately belonging to Mrs. Ho gh and 40 Trees of different kinds standing near the house, will be put up to Public Auction at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 30th January 1873, at 3 P.M.

The Materials and Trees must be removed before the 15th February 1873, and the other conditions of Sale may be learnt on application at this Office.

J. COLEBROOK, Acting Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 23rd January 1873.

WANTED, a 20 H. P. BOILER, in good condition and capable of working up to 80 H.—Apply to Ms. CHUDDAS, Metal Mart.

NUSSEY & PILLING'S
WELL KNOWN
SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle) £4 4s.

The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.

The Noiseless Tailor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle) £8 10s.

Wheeler and Wilson Machines.

Merchant Shippers supplied.

London Office: C. E. WILSON, 29, Falcon Square, London, E. C.
Manufactory: Park Works, Park Lane, Leeds, England.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Prickon Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

INDIAN TEAS
Of the new Season's—1872-73- gathering.
Choice selections of the fine Teas of
The Kousanie Tea Company, Limited,
Just received.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 4.	Packet of 2 lbs.	Credit Rs. 4-8
" " 9-8	Box of 5 lbs.	" " 10-8

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2-4	Packet of 1 lb.	Credit Rs. 2-8

Wholesale and Retail Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

BURLINGTON,
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.
31st December 1872.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4.
Uniform with "Lays of Ind."
MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly,"
Reprinted from the *Madras Times*.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FLOREAT RUGBEIA.

IT is proposed to have a RUGBY DINNER on the 12TH of FEBRUARY next. Applications for Tickets should be sent to the Undersigned, accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 15. MR. R. BRANDON has kindly offered the loan of his Bungalow on Cumballa Hill for the occasion. "Calling-over" will be at 7-30 P.M. "Locking up" at 2 A.M. All old Rugbeians in the Presidency who don't answer their names will have to keep Goal at the next Bombay Big-side.

REG. MURRAY, Honorary Secretary,
Elphinstone Circle.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
At English Prices.
TWO HUNDRED TO SELECT FROM.
Detailed Lists on Application.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL £600 000; REVENUE £160,0 0.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER £4,200,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED, £650,0 0.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta.....GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay.....GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE NEW HATS introduced by
J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their
PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and
REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of
BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co.,
98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

COLT'S
NEW BREECH-LOADING LARGE-BORE DERINGER PISTOLS
can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Shoot accurately, and with great force.
COLT'S new large-bore four-shot Deringer Revolver.
COLT'S new Army, Navy and Police Revolvers have the central-fire Boxer cartridge.—Address,
COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.
Also to be had at Messrs. King, King & Co.'s, Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co.'s, Calcutta, where samples can be seen.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

IMPORTANT
TO
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY
INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING
SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0	Rail Portmanteaus		12 8	Warm Gloves	2 4
Overland do.		27 0	or		to	Do. Mitts	1 12
Warm do.		35 0	Overland Trunks		28 0	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to 45 0		Best Solid Leather		52 0	Gent's Scarfs Knots, or for Fin	1 0 to 3 8
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to 17 8		Extra Size do.		75 0		
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0		Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8 to 24 0		Paper Collars	Doz. 1 0
Pyjamas	2 doz. 16 8		Cash Bags		6 12	Linen do.	" 6 0
Oxford Shirts	" 36 0		Courier Bags		6 8	Cotton Sox	" 9 8
White do.	" 22 8		Money Belts		3 8	Warm Merino	" 15 8
Best Printed	" 12 8		Sovereign Boxes		4 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to 18 0
Best Flannel	" 49 0		Soiled Linen Bags		4 12		
Silk and Wool	" 54 0		Sponge Bags		2 0	Umbrellas with Covers	9 0 to 15 8
Under Vests	" 14 0 to 31 0		Sponges (large)		3 8		
Do. Pants	" 26 0 to 31 0		Hot Brushes		1 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech	9 0 to 15 0
Towels	" 4 12		Air Pillows		6 0		
Pillow Cases	Each... 1 8		Travelling Pillows		2 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	30 0
Sheets	Per pair .. 9 8		Rug Straps		2 0	Blankets	Each... 11 8
Cardigan Jackets	" 9 8		Lock Straps		5 0		
Bathing Drawers	" 2 0		Waterproof Coats		15 0		
			Travelling Caps		3 8		

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AND MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND APPURTENANCES,
PIANOFORTES FROM BROADWOOD & SONS, COLLARD & COLLARD, KIRKMAN & SON, AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS.

The only Genuine "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE originally imported by our Firm.

HARMONIUMS from ALEXANDRE & SONS, DEBAIN, and all the best Makers.

Our registered HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF" is unequalled by any similar instrument yet imported into India, from Rs. 130 to Rs. 450 each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

The attention of BAND COMMITTEES and BAND MASTERS of the various Regiments is invited to our magnificent selection of Brass and Wood Instruments for Military Bands, comprising—

CORNOPEANS,
SAXHORNS,
EUPHONIUMS,
FRENCH HORNS,
CLARIONETS, CONTRA BASSES,
FLUTES, TRUMPETS,
FIFES, TROMBONES,
DRUMS,
CYMBALS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

MUSIC.

The LARGEST and most COMPLETE COLLECTION of STANDARD and POPULAR WORKS in India, and to which all the Latest Novelties are being constantly added by every Mail, and other regular Shipments.

Our Vocal and Instrumental Catalogue is just published, containing a large number of the newest and most popular Songs and Pieces.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED PATENT DOMESTIC
FREEZING APPARATUS.

PURE ICE
PRODUCED BY MEANS OF
HEAT AND WATER;
The only expense beyond the first cost being that of the Wood Charcoal, amounting to Half an Anna for each operation.

THE mere ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF ICE has long since been accomplished, but the manufacture of it in a PURE, TASTELESS, and TOTALLY UNTAINTED STATE, through a medium which places it within the reach of all, and enables everybody to be his own ICE SUPPLIER, has only been attained by means of the

PATENT DOMESTIC
FREEZING APPARATUS.

Being Agents for the Manufacturers and direct Importers of these Machines, we have no London Agency charges to add, we are therefore enabled to give our Constituents the full advantage.

PRICE.

An Apparatus to make about FOUR POUNDS AND A HALF OF PURE ICE at a time, including Stove and Chimney, &c., a Wrapper, two Thermometers (a reserve being considered advisable in case of careless handling), packed in two cases, of which one measures about 2 ft. 9 in. in length, 2 ft. 6 in. in width, and 9 in. in depth; the other, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. 3 in. in width, and 1 ft. 2 in. in depth,—

(*The two cases together weighing about 2 Maunds*)

Deliverable in Bombay, 20 Guineas or Rs. 210, net cash.
A similar size, to make about 2½ lbs. of Ice, 14 Guineas or Rs. 147.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY
THAT AN ENTIRELY
NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of MRS. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.
FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE time for sending in CONTRIBUTIONS by intending EXHIBITORS in all Classes is extended to the 1st proximo.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
21st January 1873.

LOST, in transit by post, CURRENCY NOTE No. 06639, value Rs. 20. The Note was posted to Messrs. NICOL & Co., Metal Mart., Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Mofusil Press shares. Bank of Bombay shares steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value P sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	78
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay Now	743½
10,000	500	100	3 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	232½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ni.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
97,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	23¾rd.
.....	£20	10 9 1 2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 7 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5 7 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	2,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,675
2,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	116
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	825
8,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 27/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Ching	60 Do. do.	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-15-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¾ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	103¾ to 104¼
Four per cent	102 to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	102¾
10 years' do. do.	100
5 years do. do.	103
4½ per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89¾
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A very small business is reported to have been done yesterday, holders still refusing to accept lower figures. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

900	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	Rs. 5	11 0
250	"	"	45 "	39 "	6 "	" 4	5 0
250	"	"	45 "	39 "	7 "	" 5	2 0
250	"	"	45 "	39 "	9 "	" 6	9 0
500	"	"	(coss.) 45 "	39 "	9 "	" 6	7 0
1,000	"	" Madapollams	32 "	24 "	3 "	" 2	3 0

COTTON.

The Market closed firm, with prices showing a tendency in favour of sellers. The following are our closing quotations:—

New	Oomrawuttee	at Rs. 240 to " 242
"	Akola	at " 245 to " 246
"	Broach M. G.	at " 266 to " 267
"	Ve avul	at " 214 to " 215
"	Dhollera	at " 231 to " 232
"	Hingunghaut	at " 285 to " 286

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

75	candies	New Akola	Ready	at Rs. 244 to Rs. 245	
50	"	"	"	at " 245	
25	"	" F. B. P.	"	at " 259½	
25	"	" Khandesh	"	at " 229½	" 228
35	"	"	"	at " 230	
25	"	" Julgaum	"	at " 230 to	" 235
25	"	"	"	at " 230	
35	"	" Khandesh	"	at " 230	
25	"	" Dhollerah	"	at " 231	
25	"	" Dawleo	"	at " 238	
25	"	" No-gger	"	at " 238	
100	"	" Broach (10th April)		at " 264	
50	"	"	"	at " 264	
50	"	"	"	at " 264	

YARNS.

3,000 lbs. Cloured No. 40's ..... 14¼ as. per lb.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 18th January 1873.

Open 1,266 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	84,570	2	0
Merchandize	3,17,228	4	0
Electric Telegraph	927	4	0
Earth Trains, &c	600	0	0
Total Rs.	4,03,625	10	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266 miles. Total Rs.	4,45,511	0	5
Decrease Rs.	41,885	6	5

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	Vesta	£3 5s.
	Trieste	£3 5s.
	Liverpool	£3 10s.
	Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 1s. 3d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	City of Brussels	Flett	Glasgow Oct. 7.
	Orlando (s)	Nicholson	Liverpool Dec. 25.
	M. S. Elphinston (s)	McNeill	Calcutta Jan. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee.
	Kingston (s)	Bi ham	Akyab.
	Salado	Johnstone	Cochin.
	Berar (s)	Gore	Calcutta.

MADRAS.

Jan.			
	ARRIVALS.		
21	Agra (s)		London.
	Japan (s)		London.
	Surat (s)		Calcutta.

A D E N.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 2 China, ss, Perrins, from Suez, with mail.
3 Sarthe, French T S, Napier, from Saigon.
4 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Calcutta, with mail.
4 Meikong, ss, Touche, from Marseilles.
4 Agra, ss, Sharp, from London.
5 Stanford, ss, Gardiin, from Cardiff.
5 Timash, ss, Hogg, from Colombo.
6 Pekin, ss, Boclow, from Bombay, with mail.
7 Timor, ss, Bowra, from Jeddah.
7 Futtay Sultan, ship, Nacoda, from Bombay.
8 John Ericsson, barque, Stommetz, from Swansea.
8 Essex, barque, Peterson, from Muscat.
9 Red Gauntlet, Mann, from Bombay.
9 Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy, barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
10 Arabia, ss, Cahoars, from Bomb y.
10 Yorksire, ss, Kennedy, from Calcutta.
10 Tigre, ss, Locuntc, from S anghai.
11 Persia, ss, Merillo, from Genoa.
11 Shamrock, ss, Langley, from Cardiff.
11 Ellora, ss, Fraser, from Suez, with mail.
12 Golconda, ss, Coleman, from Suez, with mail.
12 Babel, ss, Jarman, from Bussorah.
13 Hindoostan, ss, Rockell, from Bombay, with mail.
14 Vedetta, Ital gun-boat, Fortunato, from Spezzia

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 2 Sir Bartle Frere, ss, Hibbert, to Jeddah.
2 Salsbury, ss, Telmouth, to Zanzibar.
2 China, ss, Perrins, to Bombay with mail.
4 Pekin, ss, Hanna, to Zanzibar.
4 Enchantre s, H M S P, Carr, to Zanzibar.
4 Sarthe, French T., Napier, to Bombay.
4 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Suez.
5 Meikong, ss, Touche, to China.
5 Danube, ss, Fleurias, to Mauritius.
6 Timash, ss, Hogg, to Aden.
6 Pekin, ss, Barlow, to Suez, with mail.
7 Agra, ss, Sharp, to Calcutta.
9 Tenis, ss, Wang, to Rangoon.
10 Colchico, ss, Harley, to Bombay.
10 Arabia, ss, Cahoars, to Genoa.
10 York-hire, ss, Kennedy, to London.
10 Red Gauntlet, ss, Mann, to Jeddah.
10 Tigre, ss, Lecuntre, to Marseilles.
10 Persia, ss, Merello, to Bombay.
11 Futta Sultan, barque, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
11 Ellora, ss, Fraser, to Bombay, with mail.
12 Golconda, ss, Coleman, to Calcutta, with mail.
13 Hindoostan, ss, Rockell, Suez, with mail.
13 Stanford, ss, Gordon to Batavia.
13 Arabia, ss, Cahoars, to Genoa.
14 Hutton, ss, Hodges, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dec. 1 Kwangtung, B M, ss, Elton, from Maccalla.
Jan. 8 John Ericsson, barque, Stommetz, from Swansea.
8 Essex, barque, Peterson, from Muscat.
9 Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy, barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta bound for Jeddah.
11 Shamrock, ss, Langley, from Cardiff, bound for Rangoon.
12 Babel, ss, Jarman, from Bussorah, bound for Constantinople.
14 Vedetta, Ita gun-boat, Fortunato, Spezzia, bound for Ceylon.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* THE SUEZ CANAL.

Names.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail
Harald Haarfager	2084	Rangoon	Jan. 1
Hongkong	1221	Penang	Jan. 2
John Howson	2689	Calcutta	Jan. 4
Java	1415	Calcutta	Jan. 4
James C. Stevenson	1225	Calcutta	Jan. 8
Hidalgo	1639	Calcutta	Jan. 10
Sestos	1196	Bombay	Jan. 10
Agra	—	Co ombo	Jan. 12
Urbino	1535	Bombay	Jan. 15
Gresham	1630	Bombay	Jan. 15
Deccan	3128	Bombay	Jan. 18
Colombo	2800	Calcutta	Jan. 20
Wyberton	1117	Batavia	Jan. 28
Viceroy	2477	Colombo	Jan. 30
Virago	1800	Bombay	Jan. 31

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Phrenologist, 8 cases glassware, M. Byramjee; 300 barrels alum, T. Cama.
Cella s, 1 cask hardware, N. Bharmull; 2 cases thimbles, C. Abdoolrehman.

FROM LONDON.

Saladje, 1,192 bundles iron hoops, C. Jamsetjee Bottleboi.
Comp s, 100 kegs red lead, H. D. Fisher & Co.; 102 casks ale, R. L. Southern & Co.; 99 barrels copperas, T. Cama; 1 cask hardware, M. Tyabally.
Parana, 200 cases candles, D. Bejunjee & Co.; 15 cases paper, B. Shapoorjee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 20 cases corks, B. M. Punthecky; 50 cases brandy, P. F. Modawalla; 15 cases brandy, M. Jamsetjee.
Arabia s, 100 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dreadnought, 4,129 bundles coir yarn, H. M. Casum; 35 bales cotton, C. Jaitha; 50 bales cotton, L. Ghella; 20 bales hides, S. Woosman.
Cella s, 160 bales cotton, K. Vardhman & Co.; 25 bales hides, S. Woosman; 300 bales cotton, N. Manockjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, L. Ghella; 51 bales cotton, G. Damoder.
Norah Greame, 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Como s, 40 bales cotton, V. Poonla & Co.
Ambassador s, 50 bales wool, J. Parshotam; 53 bales wool, J. D. Varia; 45 bales cotton, R. Vussonjee; 100 bales cotton, H. Nagsee & Co.; 61 bales cotton, P. Luckmidass; 50 ales wool, H. Vussonjee; 33 bales wool, C. Nensy; 45 bales wool, D. Mathooradass; 100 bales wool, H. Gangji; 65 cwts B. horns; H. V Chingooley.
Timor s, 500 bundles galls, P. Runchordass; 102 bales cotton, V. Girdhur; 50 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co; 31 bales cotton, L. Luchanund; 99 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.
Hydaspes s, 20 bags cotton, kuppas with seeds, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Crighton s, 125 bales cotton, J. Chutterbhoz; 42 bales cotton, J. Nemchund; 11 bales cotton, C. Mhadhavdass; 7 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

China s, 132 pieces E. teeth, and 7 bundles E. tusks, S. Woosman.
Hydaspes s, 57 cases mother o'pearl shells, C. Namjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes s, 50 bales cotton, K. Samjee; 33 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Persia s, 270 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora s, 56 cwts sandalwood, C. Ebram; 135 bundles sharkfins, F. M. Dama; 1 box goolmoogley and 1 box gooroochundan, E. Noordin & Co; 28 chests opium, S. Dowlutram; 52 chests opium and 41 chests opium, E. J. Ebraham; 18 bundles sharkfins, 7 bundles fishmaws and 18 bundles horns, M. Rowjee; 52 bundles shark fins and 16 bundles fishmaws, G. H. John Mamed; 119 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon & Co.; 31 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 19 chests opium, N. Kessowjee & Co.; 1 bale cotton, L. Khakey; 8 chests opium, H. A. Esmail & Co.; 1 chest M. opium, 5 chests opium, E. D. Lun grana; 20 chests opium, S. Nusserwanjee; 10 chests opium, S. & D. B. Futtakia; 21 bales cotton, M. Furswun.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora s, 3½ chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 17 chests opium, N. Nowrangroye; 17 chests opium, J. Dulsookroy; 12½ chests opium, H. Hundendass; 9 chests opium, E.J. Abraham; 32 chests opium, G. Jagopall; 59 chests opium, B. and A. Horamjee; 15 chests opium, G. Bolaker; 6 chests M. opium, M. Vizbhecum; 4 chests opium, G. Joowarmull; 7 chests opium, S. Bhoya; 16 chests opium, D. Ramsook; 4½ chests opium, G. Sunghawa.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 50 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 44 bags coffee, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hydaspes s, 200 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

——68 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 23.

Lamb, Offg. Inspg. Vet. Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, from Poona.
Collis, Lieut., 83rd Foot, from leave, from England.
Barrow, Col., 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

JANUARY 24.

Grant, Major, M. Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Grant, Lieut.-Col. 11th Regt. N. I., from leave, from England.
Jopp, Capt., R. Engr, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 24.

Lamb, Offg Inspg. Vet. Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, to Kurrachee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Maj.-General J. T. GRANT, C.B.
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 23rd January, 1873.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave:—
D-9th R. A.—Captain S. H Desborough, for 30 days, from the 17th January 1873, privilege leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 21.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their station:—
Mr W G Hayne, Depy Conservator of Forests, Tinnevelly, two mon hs' privilege leave.
Mr A M Macgregor, Depy Coll., general duty, Coimbatore, extension of one month's privilege leave.
The Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Mr. Allen Lindsay Lister, to act as Coll r and Mag. of South Arcot during the absence of Mr. H E Sullivan on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—
Capt the Hon R M Hobart, of Her Majesty's 103rd Foot, a candidate for the M S Corps, to be Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.
The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lt-Cols, having completed twenty six years service.
Majs Alfred Chamberlain Lilly, Hastings Fraser and William Munro, from the 20th Jan 1873.
To be Majs, having completed twenty year's service.
Capts George Briggs, and George Edward Fryer, from the 20th Jan 1873.
Lt. Alfred George Willoughby Hemans to be Capt. by Bt, from the 20th Jan 1873.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Head Quarters, Madras, 18th January 1873.
The following postings and appointments are ordered:—

Cavalry.

Col G T Radcliffe, from Comdt, 3rd L C, Offg Comdt 1st L C, to Comdt, 1st L C; Col G R Phillips, from 2nd in Comd and Offg Comdt 3rd L C, to Comdt 3rd L C; Lt-Col G H M Aynsley, from Off 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer 3rd L C, to 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer 3rd L C, with effect from the 24th Feb, vice Macdonald, who vacates.

Infantry.

Col J P Coode, (Eur.) from Comdt. 35th N I, to Comdt 41st N I; Col R A Doris, from Offg Comdt 35th N I, to Comdt., 35th N I, with effect from 18th Feb, vice Innes, who vacates.
Col S Mainwaring, (Eur.) from 2nd in Comd. 10th N I, to Comdt 22nd N I; Col. M F Ffrench, Offg Comdt 34th L I, from 2nd in Comd. 34th L I, to 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 10th N I; Col J Orr, from Offg 2nd in Comd 34th L I, to 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 34th L I, with effect from 18th Feb, vice Cooke, who vacates. Col Ffrench to continue to officiate as Comnt 34th L I.
Col E J Lawder, from 2nd in Comd 6th N I, Offg Comdt 24th N I, to Comdt 24th N I, and Lt-Col H H Firth, from Offg. 2nd in Comd 6th N I, to 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 6th N I, with effect from 18th Feb, vice Spottiswoode, who vacates.
Col A Stevens, from 2nd in Comd 8th N I, Offg Comdt 30th N I, to Comdt 29th N I, Lt. Col T J H Keyes, from Offg 2nd in Comd 8th N I, to 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 8th N I, with effect from 18th Feb, vice Wilson, who vacates.
Col W R Broome, from 2nd in Comd 20th N I, Offg Comdt 22nd N I, to Comdt 20th N I, Lt-Col. J D C Wallace, Wing Officer and Offg. 2nd in Comd 20th N I, to 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 2 th N I, and Lt.-Col H M Norris, from Offg Wing Officer 29th N I, to Wing Officer 29th N I, with effect from 18th Feb, vice Gore, who went a. Colo el Broome to remain in Comd of 22nd N I, till relieved by Col. Mainwaring.
Col W C Phillips Asst Qr Mr Genl H S F, from Offg Comdt 29th N I, on his relief by the present appointment.
Col E Gage, from Offg Comdt 14th N I, to Comdt 15th N I, with effect from 28th Jan, vice Cannon, who vacates.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF

THE HON'BLE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART, C.S.I.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,

WILL APPEAR ON

SATURDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1873,

IN THEIR NEW PLAY OF

CAMARALZAMAN & BADOURA

Reserve Seats, Rs. 4.

Tickets to be had of Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, and at the Grant Road Theatre.

Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

In addition to the above, three more Grand Performances will be given under the patronage of the following Heads of the Native Community, in the order they have notified their intention of coming:—

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
DHURMSEYBHOY POONJABHOY, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HANCOCK—December 30th at St. Leonards on sea, Lieutenant General H. Hancock, late Adjutant-General, Bombay Army.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OLDFIELD—January 24th, at 71, Malabar Hill, the wife of P. A. R. Oldfield, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHESNAYE—January 19th, at Bakloh, the wife of Surgeon G. C. Chesnaye, F. R. C. S. I., 4th Goorkhas, of a son.
CLARKSON—January 23th, at Bichpooree, the wife of J. G. Clarkson, Inland Customs, of a daughter.
MITCHELL—January 18th, at Dinapore, the wife of Surgeon Hamilton Mitchell, H. M.'s 98th Regiment, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

MR. SANDERS, the Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P Railway, has already done good service to the public by inventing the carriage refrigerator called by his name. Any one who has travelled in different parts of India by railway during the hot weather, must have noticed the excellence of the carriages built by Mr. Sanders for the company of which he is a servant; the subdued light, the freedom from dust, and the cool air from the tattie below, have made the carriages nothing less than little travelling drawing-rooms. He has now made considerable improvements upon his original invention. By an ingenious and inexpensive arrangement, punkahs extending nearly the whole length of the carriage, of considerable weight and of more than two feet in depth, are suspended from the centre of the roof of the railway carriage and kept in motion by machinery connected with the engine. Thus, while a train is even stopping at a railway station, the cool air coming from the tattie below, kept moving by the punkahs, will do away with that terribly oppressive feeling so frequently experienced during the months of May and June.

Another invention made by Mr. Sanders affords both passengers and guards a ready means of communicating with the engine-driver. The machinery employed is the same as that which pulls the punkahs. Should a passenger be in the same position as that described in this paper a short time ago—that is shut up in a carriage with a man suffering from delirium tremens—to call assistance, he would only have to press a kind of bell handle, when the danger signal would at once sound, and the fireman and guard could proceed along the footboard to the compartment whence the signal of distress was given. In order that no tricks may be played upon the driver to cause him to slacken speed unnecessarily, and also that the place from whence the signal of distress came may be at once known, the same machinery which makes the punkah work, and the danger whistle blow, also causes a reg flag to be thrust out at right angles from the compartment whence the signal was made. Should any part of the train become accidentally detached, the pipe connecting the engine with the rear brake at once bursts, and by so doing opens the danger whistle, which cannot stop until the train is stopped also.

In the Byculla workshops of the G. I. P. Railway there is now ready the first locomotive that has been altogether built in India. The design was made and carried out by Mr. Sanders, who has attached to it his inventions mentioned above. In the exhibition, soon to be opened in this city, visitors would do well to examine these things, as they will well repay the trouble. Visitors to Matheran during the coming hot season may well congratulate themselves upon the fact that these improvements are first to be used on the mail train between Bombay and Poonah.

We must apologize to our readers for not having at an earlier date returned to the subject of the Police administration in the Punjab. We find that they have been used in this province for the purpose of serving civil processes. The work thus thrown upon them is growing greater, and it materially interferes with their legitimate duties, so that, as the report says, "relief is absolutely necessary to the efficiency of the force." In the year 1871 no less than 170,383 civil processes were served by their agency, thus exhibiting an increase of 41,219 cases over the year 1869. We think that bailiffs should at once be substituted. In the Punjab the police are the agents, through whom Government collect a large amount of statistical information, and from their reports we gather the operation of the arms act. There appears to be a large increase in the manufacture of arms, gunpowder, and percussion caps, while we notice the strange fact, that there is a great decrease in the number of persons licensed to keep and use arms This is an important matter for Government to investigate, as it proclaims the fact that unauthorised persons must be in the possession of such weapons. The Punjab Police force is a large body, numbering 19,959 natives of India, under the control of fifty-seven Europeans and six Eurasians.

We have a return before us of the religions professed by all classes of the force, and on casting up the number of the Christians, Mahommedans, and Hindus, we find the result contradicts the total as given for the entire force. Thus we are told that in 1871, the Christian, Mahommedan and Hindu officers of the police numbered 564 souls and the men 17,304. This leaves the whole, according to these figures, at a strength of 2,655 persons, less than at first stated. We are at a loss to account for the mistake, but it is quite evident that there is an error in one of these returns, and this can only be detected by taking the trouble, as we have done, of going through some of the figures. The discipline of the force is satisfactory, and we find that in 1871, 73 men less were punished than in the preceding year. The desertions in 1871 were small, being only 39. The dismissals, however, appear heavy, amounting to 595, while the resignations numbered 775. Dismissals and resignations are two great tests of the management of a public corporate subordinate body, and we think that a loss to the State annually of 1,370 men from the above causes, far too large to pass over without notice. If we include 166 discharges and the 39 desertions, we find we have actually lost 1,575 men in one year, after going to the expense of teaching and clothing them. We attract attention to this state of things, for if it continues, we shall change the force in a little over 9 years, provided the numbers really be only 17,304, or in 10 years if actually 19,959 as stated. This is a very serious matter, and one that calls for immediate inquiry, as it tends to show that the force is unpopular, or that its interior economy is not what is desirable. The railway police are stated to be 3 per cent. a less popular service than the regular or Municipal force. The Police of the Punjab are mostly, armed 453 men only carrying batons. In 1871 there were 73 escapes from custody, and of these 63 were recaptured. Considering the number of prisoners taken, and the amount of crimes committed—the latter of which we showed in our remarks on the 1st inst.—we think the numbers are few, and that the police have earned approbation in this matter.

The returns showing the destruction of wild beasts are interesting. In 1871 twelve tigers, 159 leopards, 3,296 wolves, and one hyaena were killed, and Government paid for their destruction as rewards, a sum of Rs. 10,903. Thus we are informed that the average price paid per head was Rs. 2-14-1.

We notice that the "proportion of railway "police to area" is one man for every two miles of railway, which in length is 426 miles. Thefts on the line are for very small amounts, and there were only two convictions for cases where the value exceeded Rs. 100, and only 41 for robbery under the value of Rs. 10. In nearly all cases of theft on the railway, the plaintiff declined to prosecute, and the police had to take up the cases. Amongst the police themselves we see only 3 men were punished for theft, but 73 other servants were convicted. Kidnapping is a favourite crime, and girls are the usual victims. It has been hard hitherto to get convictions against offenders, as they too often escape by bolstering up a defence, founded on the plea of marriage or betrothal, although the police know full well that female children are stolen for immoral purposes.

In regarding the entire of this report, we find that while the administration of the police in the Punjab has been a great success as a whole, yet that there is room for improvement. In the event of sudden death, the inquests on bodies are not properly conducted, and the reports of such are frequently valueless. Poisoning, the great crime in the Punjab, has not received that careful investigation which alone would lead to its extinction. The evidence cannot be trusted, and the report brings to notice that poisons are handed from one person to another, and it is therefore difficult to fix that such and such poison was the one used, while whole Thanas have to be summonsed to prove the State in which each official received the same. There is also a certain amount of oppression going on by the police. If a man is suspected of a crime, sometimes, and not unfrequently, the entire of his household property is confiscated and sold as suspected goods. Even the ornaments of his wife are seized, and her petticoat also, pending the inquiry into the alleged offence. This is a state of things which the able report before us, brings into the light of day, and which must end. We see that the establishment of honorary native magistrates has proved most popular, not only with the native gentry, but generally with the people. They like this exhibition of confidence. It elevates the landholder and satisfies the ryot, and might with equal success be introduced into other parts of our Presidency. There is too often in the Punjab a failure in the prosecution of criminals, and this arises from the fact that Government or, as we say at home, the Crown, is not always represented by counsel. We think we may be forgiven for suggesting, that the introduction of public prosecutors would have a beneficial and deterrent effect. The Peshawur people want a very strict administration of the existing law. Blood feuds about women, and quarrels arising from disputes at gambling houses, lead to the commission of a great deal of the crime which disgraces this province, while the whole of the Punjab suffers much from faction fights about the possession of land and its irrigation. In these cases the people do not feel that they are committing crime when they resist the police, and we have noticed with regret that the use of criminal force to the public servants of Government is largely on the increase. We must strengthen the hands of our officials in the Punjab, and help to make them more feared and respected, and we ought to severely punish anything like resisting the peace officers of the districts, whether it be in connection with actual crime or arising from feuds about women, land, or water, three elements of discord in the provinces of the five rivers. The crime of murder in this part of India divides itself into two classes, and is most frequently either domestic or professional murder. It is shocking to think that it actually is a trade in the Punjab, and that the people can hire an assassin as easily as a labourer. These monsters are well known to the police and to the inhabitants, and walk about in open daylight, but carry on their vocation so quietly and cleverly that detection is very difficult. They will throw themselves in the way of a victim, and poison him so scientifically, and secretly, that traces are not even to be found. We should strike a blow at this great crime, and punish the attempt with death as well as the actual murder. The people of this country suffer terribly in years of famine, and scarcity, but a season of plenty will ease their burden for several years to come. The criminal returns are visibly effected by the harvests, and a good grain year keeps the prison empty, while a short and bad harvest swells the number of criminals. With these facts before us, we cannot deny that our great duty is to irrigate the Punjab, and by the blessing of a plentiful supply of canal water, render its grain fields less dependent upon the rain from the clouds. One would hardly suppose that the Franco-German war would have effected the trade of Cashmere and Gujerat, yet that great event crippled the commercial operations of the Punjab merchants, and subjected them to embarrassments from which they are only now recovering.

The report we have reviewed is not only a mere police summary of the events of the year 1871 in this part of India, but is likewise a collection of tabulated information most valuable to the Political Officers of the Punjab, and at the same time a work of ready reference for the Government. It is wonderful to look back over the pages of history, and to see the mighty change that has come over the land which was "the theatre of Alexander the Great's "Indian victories." The Sikh is still proud of the country which once the Hindoo claimed as the field of his early conquests, but the warlike power of the Sikh fell on the bloody field of Sobraon, and the rigorous Government of the good Runjeet Singh, crumbled to dust when after his death the Chiefs of the Punjab invaded British territory, and received a terrible and lasting lesson on the hardly contested plains of Goojerat. Since 1849 we incorporated the Punjab with our possessions in India, and from that date to the present we have given their Government law and order, in exchange for outrage and anarchy. The report is a lively and valuable record of what civilization can accomplish in the space of even a few years, and we think that the police administration of the Punjab, taken as a whole, is one of great success. Those able men who have built up the fabric of its Government, may fairly be proud of their policy, and congratulate themselves on its effect upon the people amongst whom they have spent their lives. An ef

land, the influence of the Church of Rome has long been innocuous; Prince Bismarck is now trying, with fair hopes of success, to clip its wings in the new German Empire; the House of Savoy is contending against it in Italy and Spain; and in France the Clericals are, one may hope, doomed to give way to the Republicans. No wonder the Pope fulminates against this irreligious generation, and wishes to regain his power even at the cost of exposing all Europe to such a reign of anarchy as the priests have for forty years maintained in distracted Spain.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt made decidedly the best speech of the recess at Oxford the other day. The historical lore, the argumentative ingenuity, and the vigorous rhetoric of the peroration in defence of the Liberal party's loyalty to the ancient institutions of England, were worthy of Macaulay, and it is rare to read a speech of such well-sustained brilliance in these days of commonplace oratory. I suppose, however, a story like Mr. Disraeli might make out quite as good a case in favour of the Tories as Mr. Harcourt did for the Liberals. Has not the Conservative leader, in fact, proved that Cobden and Bright have but carried out the commercial policy of Bolingbroke and Pitt? The truth is, that the English constitution, as it exists at the present day, is the result out of centuries of strife between contending parties. The Radical may say that, but for him, we should still have been living under a Tudor despotism; the Tory may rejoin that, but for him, England would now be enslaved by a tyrannical democracy. The Whigs, or moderate Liberals, seem to me to have been nearly always in the right, and that is why they are so utterly detested by extreme men on both sides. There are no men who call themselves Whigs now, but Mr. Harcourt certainly is one, or he would never have committed the, so far as his own prospects are concerned, terrible mistake of assailing the Democrats at the same time that he denounced the Tories. The part of his speech in which he would carry nearly the whole public with him was that in which, with a mixture of humour and indignation, he condemned as inconsistent with the true spirit of liberty those modern sumptuary laws which find favour with the highly moral ministers who lead the Liberal party. A distinct and vehement protest ought to be made by every Englishman who values individual liberty against the growing tendency of a political sect amongst us to enact laws for providing what we shall all eat, drink, and put on, and how late we shall stop out at night. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen is one of the leading writers in favour of the restoration of "authority,"—that is, if the great lawgiver who deprived Englishmen of the right of being tried by jury in India be, as I suppose he is, the anonymous contributor who, in a singularly dogmatic and pretentious essay, has recently attempted to demolish the theory of Mr. Mill's excellent book on "Liberty." By the way, if you wish to read a delightful example of the art of damning with faint praise, run your eye over Sir H. S. Maine's paper in the new number of the *Fortnightly* on Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's introduction to the Indian Law of Evidence. Note the quiet irony of the remarks in the last paragraph but one, in which Sir Henry Maine admits that the "peculiar provision (Sect. 165) under which an Indian judge is empowered to ask questions about irrelevant facts is a *reductio ad absurdum* of the English system of evidence," but pretends to comfort himself at the same time with the reflection that "the rules of evidence will be binding on contending litigants and on their advocates, while they will doubtless be *generally* obeyed by the judge, and will in any event exercise a steadying and sobering influence on his mind." Sir H. Maine seems not to be quite so sure as Mr. Stephen that mere clearness of expression in a code embodying the law of evidence will supply the lack of learning, acumen, patience, and impartiality in a judge, and render him quite independent of the aid of skilled lawyers and a jury in searching out the truth and doing justice.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 3RD JANUARY.

The New Year has opened with less buoyancy than had been anticipated, but we have hardly yet got into working order, and no doubt matters will improve next week. For the present we are in the Trade Circular period, which, this year, exhibits all the remarkable characteristics of the past. The literature of this description becomes more amazing with each succeeding year. Whether it be that the rhetorical excesses of sensational journalism have debauched the taste of the younger generation of business men whose styles are now beginning to predominate in the circulars, or whether it is that the spread of sharp competition makes the different firms who speak *urbi et orbi* pitch their note in a very high key indeed, is not clear, but at all events there is the fact which every reader can judge for himself. Not many days ago in a circular by a worthy stock-broker, I saw a glowing outburst in favour of those "watchful heralds" who sound an alarm of coming danger and eagerly await the long-deferred dawn—the plain meaning of which was that City editors now and then denounce attempts to float bubble companies or loans. At another time the writer of such circulars tries to be witty, and boldly seeks to pun. There is now lying before me a review of the chemical trade by Mr. William Candery, in which that worthy gentleman, after alluding to the "uncertainty and constant changes" of the year, points out that "many have found the dark clouds of December but sadly in keeping with the bright prospects of January." He then adds: "Remarkable throughout England as the year of *strikes*, it has not been less so throughout Europe as a *striking* year." I could multiply such extracts, but these must suffice for the present.

Of the circulars of the cotton trade, the best I have yet seen is that by Messrs. Melladew and Clarke, of Liverpool. It gives a very fair outline of the course of business during the past year, and points out how the cotton manufacture lost in the later months much of the advantages following the excellent start it had in January. The very serious collapse in cotton which occurred in July, combined with a very marked advance in the cost of the materials required in the process of cotton manufacture, have been the means of narrowing to an extent not generally credited the margins between the value of the raw and manufactured articles. In fact, they add, with an increased cost in the various items of coal, iron, and cotton, of 137, 136, and 144 per cent. respectively in comparison with the average of the previous two years, it is remarkable that the industrial branches of the trade have been enabled to maintain such a wonderful degree of activity throughout the year; but although thus active in their outward form, they have not by any means been satisfactory in their material or pecuniary results, either to the spinner or manufacturer. An exception, however, must be taken, the circular remarks, to certain departments of the trade, such as the production of the finer counts of yarn, notably those made from Egyptian cotton, the margin between good fair Egyptian and 60's. twist having been 10½d. per lb. against 8½d. per lb. last year, and 6¾d. per lb. in 1870. Messrs. Melladew give the following estimates of the import of raw cotton last year, 1871, and 1860:—

1860	3,363,904 bales, equal to	1,399,938,751 lbs.
1871	4,405,420 „ do.	1,678,552,720 „
1872	3,880,140 „ do.	1,372,947,910 „

which is a decrease in weight last year of 17,991,242 lbs., or 1¼ per cent. as compared with 1860, and of 305,605,210 lbs., or 18½ per cent. as compared with 1871. The exports of cotton goods and yarn give the following results:—

1860	2,776,218,427 yards goods ...	197,343,655 lbs. yarn.
1871	3,417,405,811 do.	... 193,695,156 do.
1872	3,417,215,283 do.	... 214,723,985 do.

Thus the export of cotton goods has been about 129,809,472 yards, or 3¼ per cent. more than 1871, and 27¼ per cent. above 1860. The export of yarn has surpassed that in 1860 by 17,380,330 lbs., or equal to 8¼ per cent. As compared with the year ending 31st December, 1871, the deliveries from Liverpool to the Trade have increased 4½ per cent., imports have decreased 15 per cent., stock 25¾ per cent., and exports 31⅛ per cent. Middling Orleans have advanced 2 7/16 per cent., Fair Dholleerah has declined 2¼ per cent., 32's Cop Twist has advanced 2 13/16 per cent., but in 32-inch 8¼ lb. Shirtings there is not any change. The average weekly margin between Middling Orleans and 32's Cop Twist has been 3¼d per lb., against 3 11/16d. per lb. in 1871, and 4¼d. per lb. in 1860. The average margin between 32's Cop Twist and 39-inch 8¼ lbs. Shirtings has been 1⅞d. per lb., against 2⅝d. per lb. in 1871, and 4¼d. per lb. in 1860.

The statistics given in this circular are evidently drawn up with great care, but when I come to the estimates as to the future, I part company with Messrs. Melladew. I think they decidedly over-estimate the probable outturn of this year's American crop. They find, from a comparison of every year since 1858, that the receipts of cotton down to the 20th December have last year exceeded those of any year but 1859-60, when there was a crop of 4,875,000 bales. They hence infer that if the crop does not yield at least 3,600,000 or 3,800,000 bales after such a ratio of receipts, it will hereafter be considered one of the most exceptional and remarkable crops upon record. They decide upon the lower estimate of 3,600,000 bales, and they ask if that quantity, in combination with supplies from other countries, will be sufficient to meet the immense consuming power of the world. Last year on the 1st September, Continental and Home spinners held in stock about 450,000 bales of all descriptions, against about 200,000 bales at the same period this year, leaving 250,000 bales to fill up the deficiency this year. Thus out of a probable increase of 600,000 bales in the American crop this season as compared with last, 350,000 bales will go to augment the stocks at the various outports. So, with a crop of 3,600,000 bales against an average in the last two seasons of 3,660,000, the average value of Middling Orleans being for the same time 9⅝d. per lb., any idea of scarcity is out of the question, and they think such prices as those now current may prove much above the average, if not in fact the maximum of the season. They assume the supplies from other countries to be similar to those during the past year, a decrease from Brazil being balanced by an increase from India and possibly Egypt. In forecasting a lower range of prices later in the year, this circular, I think, does not take sufficiently into account the certainty of a largely increased consumption of the staple in the United States and the Continent. Bearing this in mind and the rapid falling-off in receipts at the American ports, which indicate a crop of less than 3,600,000 bales, a prediction of lower prices is, to say the least, premature at the opening of the year.

From one of the Bermondsey hide circulars for the year, I take the following points about East India hides. During the first three months there was an active trade at an advance of about 1d. per lb., the next four or five months there was a quieter demand, which, with the larger arrivals, induced a gradual decline of 1d. to 1½d. per lb., except for prime light, which were scarce. Since then there has been a steady business in all the better classes, prices being fully maintained; while for common and inferior qualities, there was less enquiry on lower terms.

The import of East India wool last year was 65,216 bales against 62,872 bales in 1871. Of this import 4,415 bales were to London and 60,801 to Liverpool.

Messrs. Edwards, Ashton and Edridge give in their annual circular a long resumé of the seed and oil trades during the past year. They quote the association price of Bombay linseed, on the way, for arrival 6 5/6d. on the 1st of January this year. The total importation of linseed into London last year was 339,015 quarters against 292,758 quarters in 1871. As to prices, the circular remarks on the fluctuations having been neither so sudden nor so extreme as was common a few years since, a result which is ascribed, I think with perfect truth, to the instantaneous means of communication between the largest markets of supply and demand, and the greater facilities for the conveyance of produce. Prices have ranged high during the year, which is owing in a great measure to the largely increasing demand for "pure cakes," and consequent greater consumption of seed. Farmers have at length become convinced that the purest cake is the most remunerative for their purpose. At present the quantity afloat is 205,000 quarters, of which 60,000 are East Indian. The import of cotton seed last year was 170,000 tons, and the price ranged from £9 early in January to £8-6-3 and £8-5-0 per steamer lots in December. The present price is £8-5-0 for oil, and for cakes £5-7-6.

Reuter's Telegram Company have sent a circular to their clients, stating that a joint working arrangement has been made with the Telegraph Despatch Company for the transmission of private telegrams to and from India, the Straits, Japan, and Australia, by virtue of which the service will be materially improved so as to ensure greater security and celerity. The circular points out that the system of registration introduced by the two companies whereby the senders and receivers' names and addresses are telegraphed and charged as *one word only* has become so well understood, that the risk of error in transmission is not greater than in the case of ordinary telegrams sent with the full address, whilst a considerable saving is effected, especially in short telegrams. The improved service provided by this new arrangement renders necessary a moderate revision of the existing rates which have hitherto proved unremunerative; and a table of the new tariff is appended to the circular. It came into operation on the 1st instant. The rates for Bombay are—two words, £1-5-0, 5s. additional for each word up to six—six words, £2-3s; and thence 3s. additional for every word up to ten, the charge for which is thus £2-15. Every additional word above that is to be 4s.

The Eastern Telegraph Company have got all their issue of capital for the duplicate cable to Lisbon promptly subscribed. I see among the new concessions announced one by the Spanish Government to the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Works Company to lay a cable from Barcelona to Egypt. This would, if carried out, compete so far with the Eastern Company, but I do not believe that anything will come of it. The concession for landing in Egypt has still to be got.

Among the failures announced since my last are: Newton and Sons, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Manchester; Isaac Leach Scott, doubler, Rochdale, liabilities, £61,000; J. Sandbach, Manchester, in the woollen trade; Charles James Samuels and William Samuels, trading as John Samuels and Co., merchants and commission agents, Manchester, liabilities £100,000; Thomas Wright, shipper and warehouseman, Manchester, liabilities about £6,000—creditors accepted a composition of 12s. 6d. in the pound; and three stock exchange dealers, who were floored by the sudden rise in Erie shares and the heavy fall in Honduras bonds.

Apropos of this last let me mention an incident. About a fortnight ago news arrived here that Mr. Jay Gould, the notorious New York speculator, had agreed, under threat of criminal proceedings, to refund property to the Erie Railway company valued at nearly two millions sterling. The news was published here in the morning papers, and at once the shares, which are always largely dealt in, went up from about 43 to 49 and 50. Late the previous afternoon, however, rumours of something of this kind had got into circulation, and came to the ears of the managing clerk of a large speculation, who was then a heavy "bear" in Eries. The speculator himself had left town for the day, but his clerk at once took the responsibility of buying back to the last moment when business could be done; and turned his master from a "bear" into a "bull." The morrow came with its excitement, and the speculator found his clerk's shrewdness and happy audacity had not only saved him from something like ruin, but had netted him a large profit. He presented the clerk with a cheque for £2,000. What he would have done had things gone the other way may be left to the imagination of the reader.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 23RD JANUARY.

We have still very fine weather at this station. The thermometer at night stands at 58° and rises during the day to 75°. There was a storm on Sunday which lasted for about ten minutes, but in that short time the wind was so strong that a number of trees were uprooted. It was unattended with rain, although the sky looked very dark all round.

The cotton traffic on the railway up till Monday was very slack, in fact more so than has been known for years; but the last two or three days, to judge from the number of trains running on the Nagpore line, it seems to have made a start. There must be any amount of cotton stored, considering the splendid crops there have been all over the Berars and Khandeish, and I expect dealers are only waiting for the prices to rise to give the G. I. P. Railway all they can do to carry it before the wet season sets in.

BAZAAR PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was present on the 12th instant and sent a friend of mine to purchase at the Crawford Markets goods as per list enclosed at the prices specified.

I enclose my card for your private information.

A. B. C.

lbs.		Rs.	a.	p.
25	Beef (round)	2	1	6
1	Pomplet large	0	3	0
1	Dozen Eggs, fresh	0	4	0
¼	Brinjals	0	1	0
1	Dozn Limes	0	1	6
1	Seer Tomatoes	0	0	9
3	Herds Salad	0	1	0
2	Loaves of Bread	0	3	0
¼	lb of Cheese	0	5	6
	Corning-stuff	0	3	6
5	Tolas Tea	0	1	0
½	Seer Sugar	0	1	0
1	lb. Grapes	0	3	0
¼	Cocoanut (for curry)	0	0	3
1	lb. of Carrots	0	0	6
12	Plantains	0	2	0
1	Pepper for tart	0	1	6
3	lbs. of potatoes	0	2	3
	Total Rs.	4	7	3

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Seeing in your journal an animated discussion on the subject of the impositions practised by the servants entrusted with the purchasing of the daily bazaar although only a late arrival in this city, I would recommend the adoption of the following plan, which to a fair extent has been tried and found to run smoothly in China and Japan. The plan is this, and where there are bachelors chumming together, I think it will save them not only unnecessary bother and trouble, in having to daily check the accounts, but enable them to keep their present expenditure within bounds, and find it more satisfactory in the end. A cook who has been in the service of, say a certain family, and who is perfectly aware of their style of living, would undertake to provide a bazaar, that is, all articles of fish, flesh, vegetables, and the other small sundries necessary to complete a bazaar, for a certain specified sum per month, or week, this sum to be considered for a bazaar sufficient only for the requirements of the number of individuals in the house, and on occasions when friends are invited, the cook to receive so much per head, say 8 as. and Re. 1. People who have been resident here for some time ought to be able to judge what is a fair amount to give a cook catering thus, and I feel sure after a few months' trial they will find that their bazaars are not only better, but more economical. The system of daily accounts must certainly be found tedious to those who, coming home from a hard day's work, find their labour is not yet at an end, but have to unravel the secrets of a dirty piece of paper, written in a language requiring not only the patience of Job to decipher, but the sweetest temper, to read through the many and one items of sundries, which ten to one have never been bought. To the ladies I would certainly recommend a club being started where all their bazaar bills might be brought forward and discussed, thus unravelling the mysteries of house-keeping, as surely there cannot be a unity of ideas in the question of price amongst the many butlers and cooks who are employed in Bombay. I would put into practice the precepts I have just written, but as I am only a temporary visitor, I can only wish Bombay a deliverance from so great an evil, which seems to have been tolerated for some years past, and I am afraid must have originated from Malabar Hill.—A friend of mine told me the other day that many of the cooks in Bombay held high positions in Goa, some of them boasting in the title of Colonel. No wonder, then, they are attempting to regain their fallen fortunes. I can only wish them a safe and quick entry into purgatory, there they might rule the roast.

COCOANUT.

Bombay 23rd January.

BOMBAY.

RAJKOTE HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Motilal M. Jhavere has been appointed probationary Sanskrit teacher in the Rajkote High School.

BROACH HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Lalubhai Vahalabhai, a Matriculated student, has been appointed Sanskrit teacher in the Broach High School.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee, Muscat, Aden, and Zungibar per s. s. Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 o'clock to-day.

ACTING POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—Mr. J. B. Peile, Acting Political Agent at Kattywar, leaves Bombay to take charge of his new appointment on Monday next.

CHOLERA AT DHOBIE TALAO.—Cholera is reported to have broken out at Dhobie Talao, where four cases are reported to have occurred since Thursday, of which two proved fatal.

We have been requested to state that the band of the 19th Regiment will not be able to play at the bandstand this evening. Their absence will be replaced by the Bombay Town Band.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY INSPECTOR, SIND.—Mr. Pribdas Anundram, Head Master, Normal School, Shikarpore, has been appointed Assistant Deputy Inspector, Sind, on probation for six months.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, a Seedee named Mubrook Nusseeba had his arm broken by a bag of rice falling on it, whilst he was engaged in stowing rice at the Carnac Bunder. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

JUDGE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.—Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, retires from the Bench on Thursday, the 6th February. It is believed that his successor will be appointed in the course of next week.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday night the house of a man named Hurry Jairam was broken into, and ornaments of the value of Rs. 876 were stolen therefrom. The thief has been arrested by the police and the whole of the property recovered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Breach Candy Road concerning the death of Gungadas Pragjee, a grocer, who died suddenly on the previous day. The jury found that the man had died from heart disease.

FLOGGING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Boodia Seenah and Putnah Pawjee were charged with stealing two fishing nets, belonging to Mankoo, woman, and another. They were found guilty and each sentenced to receive ten stripes.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—At the Fort Police Court on Thursday, Goma Vagga, a Marwary, was charged before Mr. Connon with having failed to comply with a notice to cleanse, clear, and put in a proper state his house. The defendant was fined Rs. 10 and two rupees a day till the nuisance is stopped.

PERJURY.—Mr. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate, and obtained summonses against two Parsees by name Burjorjee Aspundiarjee and Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee, whom he charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

ALARM OF FIRE.—On Thursday night last, an alarm of fire was raised at a cotton godown, situated in Dun Tar Street, belonging to one Luxmon. The Mazagon steam fire engine and the manual engine soon arrived at the spot, but were not brought into use as the fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Pandoo Sudoo, a hack buggywalla, was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring the property of Mr. S. Sassoon. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 35, of which Rs. 30 are to go to the complainant.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, Heerachund Rugoonath sued Purbhoturn Luckmidas to recover Rs. 250, being the sixth annual instalment, due on a bond, dated 11th September 1867. Defendant admitted the debt, and the Court entered a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, is to honour these amateurs with his presence and patronage this evening at the Grant Road Theatre. The patronage is not ill-bestowed, for this Club deserves it. The play of "Camaralzaman and Badoura" is replete with amusement and instruction, and as it has already proved a success, a pleasant evening's entertainment is in store for those who attend the theatre to-night.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Woodward, Jankee, woman, and Nanjee Mooljee were placed at the bar, the first was charged with stealing thirty rolls of cotton thread, belonging to the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Factory at Tardeo, and the second with receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen. The prisoners were convicted, and the female prisoner was sentenced to two days' rigorous imprisonment, and the male prisoner to six weeks' hard labour.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.—From a statement submitted to Government by the officiating Cotton Commissioner, we see that during the week ending the 16th inst., 21,803 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water, 1,382 cwts. from the Persian Gulf, 442 cwts. from the Province of Sind, 2,591 cwts. from Cutch, 13,705 cwts. from British Concan, and 3,983 cwts. from British Gujerat. From another statement we see that during four days ending 4th inst., and the week ending 11th inst., 64,824 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land, 2,972 cwts. by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 54,978 cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway, 5,862½ cwts. by the East India Railway, and 1,011½ cwts. by the Madras Railway.

CHOLERA AND FEVER AT DHARWAR.—There have been several cases of a virulent type of cholera in the Collector's camp, though the villages are on the whole healthy. There have been also a few cases of fever and dysentery, which are ascribed to the sudden setting in of the cold weather, the thermometer falling as low as 35° and 36° in the night and rising to 70° during the day.—*Deccan Herald.*

FIRE AT LANOWLEE.—A fire broke out at Bhagniwady, Lanowlee, on Friday last, and destroyed about fifty huts and one cottage. Mr. Watson, the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Pinnock and several other employes of the G. I. P. Railway were in attendance, and everything was done very promptly to put out the fire. The poor people who have been turned out of house and home by the calamity are much to be pitied and require immediate help.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—25TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS, the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE LLOYD.]

APPEAL FOR HEARING.

585-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Morarjee Anundjee—Gungi, Lynch and Owen.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

140-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kessowdass Jumnadass v. Sewlal Motilall—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

737-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Soorjee Thackersey and another—C. Tyabjee.

739-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Wassoodew Luxumonjee v. Yesbodabai, widow—Khunderao Morojee.

932-72—Leathes and Crawford—Ramjee Setiba and another v Mowji Poonjee—Dallas and Lynch.

28-71—Tyabjee—The Hon. A. R. Scoble and others v. Cazee Mahomed Hoosein bin, &c., and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen; Prescot and Winter; Hearn, Cleveland and Peile; and Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

127-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Wydeena Ibrahim and another v. Joosub Rahimtoola and another—Manisty Fletcher.

425-69—In person—Wassoodew Gopinath v. Morarjee Gocouldas—C. Tyabjee.

428-69—Dallas and Lynch—R. A. Dallas and another v. Muncharam Culliandass—No appearance.

447-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Sorabjee Jamsetjee v. Dadabhoy Nowsherwanji—Khamrao Pandurang.

465-69—Craig e, Lynch and Owen Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb v. Mussoo khhoy Khugookhoy—Dallas and Lynch.

703-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Wagjee Hunsraj v. Tarsee Valloo and another—J. Gopal.

718-69—Manisty and Fletcher—Sourdhan Khetajee and others v. Mesty Memon Mahomed—No appearance.

720-69—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Perozbeee, widow, v. Trustees of Jumnadass Davidass—No appearance.

724-69—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Futta Khooshall and another v. Crustnajee Somjee Shavan and another—No appearance.

749-69—Manisty and Fletcher—Aga Hajee Mahomed &c. v. Vussonjee Ramchordass—No appearance.

750-69—C. Tyabjee—Khetsy Somjee v. Khetsey Somjee—No appearance.

24-70—Leathes and Crawford—Premavahoo, widow, v. Charles Hallums—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

52-70—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Ruttonsee Soonderjee and another v. Damodhar Peetambhoy—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

62-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Vikram Ebr him and another v. Hajee Zeinal Abadeen—No appearance.

64-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kessonjee Dewjee and others v. Nagurdass Bhugwandass—No appearance.

154-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Aga Hajee Mahomed &c. v. Vussonjee, Runcho dass—Rimington, Hore and Langley, and C. Tyabjee.

5-70—Jefferson and Payne—Fatimabebee &c., v. Sha Vundravundas Vithal—G. J. Mody.

75-73—H. S. Hope—Dhunjee Mohunjee v. Meghjee Premjee—No appearance.

423-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—John Campbell and another v. Hajee Salley Mahomed—No appearance.

427-70—C. Tyabjee—Cumrooden Hyder Ali and others v. Hassonbhoy Thavur & Co.—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. SURAT, which sailed from Madras on the 21st inst., took the following passengers:—To Venice—Mr. and Mrs. Garrett. To Southampton—Mr. Evans. To Aden—Major Oakes. To Galle—Mr. Davison.

THE BARQUE ELIZABETH, 505 tons, Captain W. Narvett, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Akyab, 18th December, brought a cargo of 68,600 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE STEAM-SHIP M. S. ELPHINSTONE, 86 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Carwar, January 22nd, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. J. T. Annesley, Mr. Bennett, and 120 deck-passengers.

THE AMERICAN SHIP TECUMSEH, 1,309 tons, Captain C. Bennett, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Liverpool, 28th August, brought a cargo of 1,659 tons coals, and 152 tons coke; and Mrs. Bennett as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE P and O Co.'s STEAM-SHIP TANJORE, 1,289 tons Captain Johnson, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Suez, &c., with Her Majesty's mails, brought the following cargo:—14 boxes specie, 1 box notes, 2 cases tobacco, 1 case stores, 8 cases ether, 1,553 packages merchandise, 4 packages private effects, 1 chair, and 21 packages old copper. She also brought some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ON the 30th ult., Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers launched from their shipbuilding yard, at Dumbarton, an iron screw steamship, of 2,720 tons, named the Venetia, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, being the first of four vessels of similar dimensions that firm have on hand for the same company. Her dimensions are 350 feet by 38 feet by 29 feet 9 inches, and she will be fitted with a pair of surface condensation compound engines, of 450, horse power, by Messrs. Denny and Co.

THE S. S. AGRA, from London, arrived at Madras on the 21st with the following passengers:—From London to Madras—Dr. Cleveland, Major Standen, Mrs. Standen, W. H. Coaker, Mrs. Coaker, and Mr. Duffield. From London to Calcutta—Miss Vaughan, Mrs. Lorter, Miss Lorter, Miss Bessie Lorter, Dr. Logg, Mrs. Mungler, Miss Varden, Colonel Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Sherer Miss Sherer, Miss Ada Sherer, Miss Dore, Mr. Goolden, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Wallace, Mr. Wallace, James Wilson, James Donald, R. Scott, J. Scott, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. Appleby, Mrs. Appleby, Miss Cooper, and Mr. Geddes.

THE STEAMER ORLANDO, of the Wilson line, has made the passage from Suez in twelve days. The mail steamers during the last two months have been taking fourteen to eighteen days. She brought the following passengers:—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Grant and child, Major Grant, M. N. I., Captain and Mrs. Jopp, Captain Macnaghten, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, Rev. W. Hooper and family, Mrs. Howard and child, Mrs. Pinder and two children, Mrs. Chambers and child, Mrs. Rich and family, Mrs. Hoyle and family, Mrs. Pritchard and family, Miss Macdonald, Miss Bayley, Miss Pelher, Miss Pender, Mr. Monckton, Mr. Broder, Mr. Adams, Mr. Cheetham, Mrs. Gilmore and family, Mrs. Cooper and child, Mrs. Daniells, Mrs. Jones, and Mr. Fish.

THE STEAM-SHIP TIMAVO, 1,201 tons, Captain M. B. Giurcovich, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Liverpool, calling at Port Said, Suez and Jeddah via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo:—From Liverpool—53 packages China, 2 ware cases silk, 3 cases thread, 4 packages claret, 28 bales cotton, 20 rolls sheet-lead, 75 cases tobacco, 2 bundles netting, 1 case carriage, 3 packages glass-ware, 17 casks bleaching powder, 480 tons coals, 90 balance-weights, 1,838 packages merchandise, 432 kegs nails, 6 cases card clothing, 2 cases fire engine, 1 steam trap, 25 cases writing slates, 2 cases twills, 5 packages machinery, 2 packages yarn banding, 3 cases hosiery, 2 cases books, 1 boiler, 2 pieces funnels, 120 bars furnace, 2 packages yarn banding, 36 packages alum, 400 packages drugs, 60 kegs lead ore, 548 bales iron, 6 casks and bolts, 1 case tubes, 16 bars steel, 26 casks rivets, 26 packages yarn, 2 casks fire-clay, 4 casks composition, 2 casks cement, 1 case glass, 111 cases and 9 packages wine, 2 cases woollens, 51 packages bottled beer 30 kegs paint, and 3 cases weighing machine. From Port Said—348 barrels oil. From Jedda—10 bags gum and 19 packages specie. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Young & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	JANUARY.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
7 38 m	2 5	Saturday 25	2 11 m	0 10
9 29 a	5 0		2 22 a	6 2
8 46 m	2 11	Sunday 26	3 20 m	1 5
10 18 a	6 3		3 18 a	7 3
9 48 m	3 9	Monday..... 27	4 16 m	2 3
11 4 a	7 0		4 13 a	8 1
10 42 m	4 7	Tuesday..... 28	5 3 a	3 1
11 45 a	7 8		5 4 m	8 7
11 34 m	5 5	Wednesday ... 29	5 48 m	4 5
.....	.....		5 51 a	8 8
0 25 m	8 1	Thursday 30	6 33 m	5 4
0 25 a	5 9		6 37 a	8 3
1 5 m	8 3	Friday 31	7 49 m	6 0
1 17 a	5 8		7 24 a	7 4

Moon—Now, 28th, 10 h. 17 m. P.M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—26TH JANUARY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 62 and 348.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
6-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns 14 and 297.
Anthem—Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 281 and 299.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 310, 311 and 17.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 150 and 324.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 342, 181 and 263
The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion and Sermon, Hindustani.
9 A.M.—Tamil service.
3 P.M. Do.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayers, Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayers, English. Hymns 59, 200 and 14.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service. Psalm 23. Hymns 456 and 189.
6 P.M.—Evening Service. Psalm 146. Hymns 90 and 83.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 96, 8, (Tune, Jackson—No. 111.)
Paraphrase 33, 4, (Tune, Farrant—No. 93.)
Hymn 128, (Tune Leuchars—No. 223.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 95, (Tune, Stroudwater—No 169.)
Hymn 1, (Tune St. Athanasius—No. 336.)
Hymn 149 (Tune, Innocents—No. 265.)
Anthem—"I heat breathe an Evening Blessing.
Collections for the Poor.
WEDNESDAY, 29th January—Evening Lecture, 6 P.M.—Subject of Lecture—"Bible Revelation."

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
8 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Club.

HIGH COURT.—24TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

IN THE GOODS OF HENRY IVESON, DECEASED.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, on behalf of Mr. H. R. Cormack, attorney for Launcelot Iveson, applied for letters of administration, with exemplification of probate attached, to the estate of Henry Iveson, deceased. He died in January 1843, having made his will in 1841 and appointed executors. Sir Charles Forbes and Co. had been appointed attornies to recover the deceased's property in Bombay, which consisted of Rs. 4,500 deposited with Messrs. Forbes and Co. His Lordship said he would look into the papers and consider his order.

IN THE GOODS OF BHANJEE GOVERDHUN, DECEASED.

Mr. T. Fellowes Gill, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, applied for an order directing the Administrator General to apply for letters of administration to the estate of the deceased. The application was made under section 18 of Act 24 of 1867. His Lordship made an order under the above section to the Administrator General to collect the goods of the deceased.

NUSSERWANJEE DORABJEE V. BYRAMJEE
BEJONJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, asked that the matter be allowed to stand over for

THE GOCULDAS TEJPALL CHARITIES

SHANAVADOO V. DWARKADAS VUSONJEE AND LUKHMIDAS, KHEMJEE.

At the High Court on Thursday last, the matter of the Gocouldas Tejpall charities was brought again before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defendants and executors, Dwarkadas Vusonjee and Lukhmidas Khemjee; and the Hon. Mr. Scoble appeared for the Advocate-General.

Mr. Anstey moved for leave to bring in a scheme. The learned counsel read the petition of the first two defendants and their joint affidavit. The suit was divided into two parts, one of which was unfortunately before the Commissioner, Mr. Fox, and the other now came before his Lordship. One of the defendants (Gungabaee) had died since the matter got into Mr. Fox's office; and the learned counsel supposed all the defendants would be dead before the matter got out of it unless his Lordship came to the assistance of the parties. A decree was made in the case by Sir Charles Sargent on the 27th April 1872.

Mr. Mayhew said he did not oppose the application, but that his client ought to be consulted. Whatever scheme was in the first instance submitted to the Advocate-General for his approval, the plaintiff should be asked to join in submitting it.

Mr. Scoble said he had no objection to the application, but that some time ought to be fixed within which the scheme should be submitted, say before the May vacation; and suggested, that the large sum of money set apart by the defendants and executors should be paid into the hands of the Accountant General in the meantime.

Mr. Anstey said he had not the slightest objection to the last part of the suggestion.

His Lordship, after some discussion, made the following order:—Let the application be granted with liberty to plaintiff, if she cannot concur, to suggest alterations Petitioners' scheme to be lodged with Advocate-General and copy furnished to plaintiff on or before 1st March 1873. Plaintiff's consent or objections thereto to be lodged with Advocate-General and petitioners' solicitors by 1st April 1873. Scheme, when approved by Advocate-General, to be brought before judge in chambers by petitioners. Deed or deeds to be settled in case of difference, by judge in chambers. Order by consent that plaintiff and petitioners deposit forthwith with Accountant General the securities and monies mentioned in paras. 13, 14, and 15 of the petition to be held by him to credit of an account to be opened in this suit to be called the "Gocouldas Tejpall Charities Account." Liberty to petitioners to retain in their hands a sum of Rs. 15,000 to be applied in current expenditure on account of the charities, they accounting for the application of the same. Costs of the petitioners, plaintiff, and Advocate-General to be paid out of the charities account in the hands of Accountant General. Costs of all parties to be taxed as between solicitor and client. Nothing in this order to prejudice anything contained in the decretal order of 27th April 1872.

POONA GARRISON RACES, 1873.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 23RD JANUARY 1873.

We have great pleasure in recording that yesterday's Race Meeting was just as good as on the first day, the attendance being, we think, greater. The afternoon was cool and pleasant and all the arrangements excellent. The Band of the 2nd Grenadiers discoursed sweet music, which greatly added to the enlivenment of the afternoon's sport.

Soon after 4 o'clock four horses appeared at the post for the first race.

1ST RACE.—Hurdle Race.—For all horses. ¾ mile over 5 hurdles. Walers 12st. 7 lbs., Arabs 10st. 7 lbs. Rs. 75 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Winners once 7lbs., oftener 10lbs extra.

Capt Ch rlow's	g a h 5i must	10 7 Owner ... 1
Mr Whitings'	ch a h Narrel	10 7 Mr Elliot ... 2
Mr Montgomery's	ch a h Chotee	10 7 Mr Martin ... 3
Mr Tickell's	g a g Jubberwock	10 7 Capt Covey ... 4

All got off at the first attempt, Narrel taking the lead with Sirmust and Chotee in attendance. They ran in this order to the quarter mile post where, after jumping the third hurdle, Narrel seemed to tire and was passed by Sirmust, who improved his lead, and won a pretty race by a couple of lengths, Chotee, whose jumping was much admired, coming in a good third. Jubberwock also fenced very well, but unfortunately requires a rather greater term of speed.

Time—1m. 35s

2ND RACE.—The Hacks.—For all hacks. ½ mile heats. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 10 Walers 12 stone, Arabs 10st. The winner to be claimed for Rs. 500; any excess of bidding to be divided between the second horse and the fund. Hacks under 14 hands allowed 1 stone.

Major Probyn's	b or g Seaweed	11 11 Owner ... 1
Mr Dastmard's	ch h Antonio	10 9 Mr Martin ... 2
Mr Elliot's	c a p Derwish	9 0 Owner ... 3
Mr Prumjee's	ch a g Sharook	9 0 Capt Stack ... 4
Capt J. nes'	g a g Hope	9 0 Owner ... 5
Capt Kays'	g a p Selim	9 0 Mr Tickell ... 0

This race is easily described. Sr. George, who was far away and too good for the company in which he figured, won each heat as he pleased; Antonio second.

3RD RACE.—The Whim.—For all horses. Weight for age and inches raised 1 st. Rs. 150 from the fund. Entrance 1 G. M. 1 mile. Maidens allowed 5 lbs.

Capt Charles'	b w g Seaweed	10 0 Owner ... 1
Dr Anderson's	c ats g King's Own	11 12 Mr Nasershaw 2
Mr M. Hoosan Beg's	b w g Banker	12 3 Mr Manly ... 3

In consequence of his win on Tuesday, Seaweed was naturally a hot favourite for this event. All got off to a good start and ran together for the first quarter mile, when Banker fell back. After passing the half-mile post Seaweed drew slightly ahead entering the straight, Consol's rider was observed to be at work, and Seaweed drawing away won in a canter by two lengths.

Time—1m. 56½s.

4TH RACE.—The Cavalry Purse.—Presented by the Officers of the 1st Light Cavalry. A handicap for all Arabs. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 15.

Capt Charles'	g a h Sirmust	10 0 Owner ... 1
Mr Prumjee's	ch a Sharook	9 4 J. Brewty ... 2
Capt Affock's	g s g Deficit	10 2 Mr Elliot ... 3
Major Probyn's	g a h Elphinstone	11 0 Owner ... 4

This race not having filled on its original term, a handicap was substituted, for which four horses accepted, Deficit being installed as first favourite. After two attempts they got away, Elphinstone getting slightly the worst for the start. Sharookh made the running with Sirmust and Deficit in attendance. As they rounded the corner the latter fell back and Sirmust gradually drew ahead and, notwithstanding his previous races, won without difficulty in the very fair time of 2m. 23s. Deficit and Elphinstone were pulled up soon after entering the ropes.

We have great pleasure in stating that the programme for a third day's racing on Tuesday next is being drawn up to-day, a silver Cup having been most kindly presented by Rao Saheb. It would have taken place on Saturday had not the review of H. M.'s 1st Grenadiers been appointed for Saturday afternoon.—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIAN ITEM.

SITE FOR THE NEW MADRAS GENERAL POST OFFICE.—As the Directors of the Madras Bank have relinquished the site assigned to them out of the block of land between the Stamp Office and the road intersecting Abercrombie's Battery, instructions are to be issued in the Department of Public Works to the Consulting Architect to frame his design for placing the new General Post Office and the Central Telegraph Office on this site. It is presumed that arrangements have been made for stabling the Commissariat mules elsewhere than on this site as already ordered. Orders will hereafter be passed for the appropriation of the site near the new Madras Railway Station which was acquired by Government at considerable cost for the Post Office.—*Madras Times.*

THE PUNJAB ROAD ENGINE.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary, writing from Hasan Abdul, says—

That old road-engine sticks in my throat. I see others have noticed it as well as myself. It really is too bad that the tax-payers' money should be frittered away in an utterly useless, extravagant freak of this kind. It is a waste of the public money. The rolling-stock alone must have cost a fortune. The other day, passing through Rawul Pindee, I saw, standing in the compound of a house (which, by the way, has been *purchased* as an office and head-quarters for this useless locomotive arrangement), a machine gaudily painted, a sort of hybrid between a London omnibus and a first class railway carriage, in which passengers who are rash enough to trust themselves to the traction engine are to be dragged from place to place at about the pace of a bullock-cart, without the same amount of certainty of arriving at their destination. There are one or two more of these conveyances hanging about; but none, I suppose, will ever be used. The machine has been in Pindee over a year I believe now, and I hear the only use it was put to up till lately, was to take the Superintendent for pleasure trips, and frighten all other traffic off the road. Now there is temporary employment in conveying some casks of beer for the commissariat to the various camps. To help it along, there have to be iron tanks, at about the same distance apart as dak chowkies. Two theseties are kept up with each, in order to fill it, and large stocks of wood lie along the road for its use. I hope when the Lieutenant-Governor comes up he will look into the matter, and stop any further expenditure. Much better sell up the materials, and let the matter rest until we arrive at a more advanced stage of civilization,—at present the bullock train supply supplies all our wants.

A PRETTY APPOINTMENT.

WEDNESDAY'S *Madras Times* says—Last night's *Gazette* contains the following very pretty appointment:—"Captain the Honourable H. M. Hobart, of Her Majesty's 103rd Foot, a candidate for the Madras Staff Corps, to be Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing." Considering that this appointment has hitherto been regarded as the reward of a deserving Colonel of the Madras Army, its bestowal upon a "candidate for the Madras Staff Corps," who happens also to be a recently imported relative of His Excellency the Governor, is instructive. It is indeed a fine commentary upon the alleged freedom of Lord Hobart from nepotism. It will be interesting to learn what the "official organ" has to say in defence of an appointment that is worthy of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and that, perpetrated by Lord Napier, would have consigned that Governor to the lowest depths of political infamy.

TYPICAL TREES.

For gouty people—the ache corn.
For antiquaries—the date.
For schoolboys—the birch.
For Irishmen—the och.
For conjurors—the palm.
For negroes—see dah!
For young ladies—the mango.
For farmers—the plant'in.
For fashionable women—a set of firs.
For dandies—the spruce.
For actors—the pop'lar.
For physicians—the sycamore.
For your wife—her will, oh.
For lovers—the sigh prees.
For the disconsolate—the pine
For engaged people—I-ear.
For the sewing-girls—the hemlock.
For boarding-house people—'ash.
Always on hand—the pawpaw.
Who was this written for?—yew.

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S ANNUAL COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.

THE past year has been one of considerable anxiety to all connected with the cotton trade, the fluctuations in price have been frequent and unlooked for, and the situation has often been one of unusual perplexity. We have seldom known a season in which the most practised sagacity has been so often at fault, and in which forecast of the future was so difficult and unreliable.

Let us glance at the position of the market twelve months ago. We had closed a year of great prosperity to the trade of Lancashire, a large American crop (4,350,000 bales), had almost wholly disappeared. The price had risen from 7¼d for Mid. Uplands in April to 10d, at the end of the year, and the prospect of a very short crop lay before us. The public, however, were far from suspecting its extreme deficiency; the favourite estimates, both in America and on this side, were 3½ to 3¾ millions, and as it was known that large arrears of last crop were in spinners' hands, it was concluded that we would have enough cotton to tide over the year at about 10¼. for Middling American cotton. The prevailing feeling was one of caution, and many thought that even current prices were dangerous. The month of *January* (1872), however, wrought an entire change in the aspect of the trade. A gigantic speculation was started in America, owing to the discovery that the crop was shorter than any one had supposed, the southern people bought enormously in New York for future delivery, and heavy orders were transmitted to our market, which caused it to become very excited. Manchester was carried away by the excitement, and a very large business was done there, putting spinners deeply under contract, at prices equivalent to those paid for the raw material. During the whole of January an immense business was transacted in cotton, and the upward movement did not stop till 11¾d. for Middling Upland, and 8¾d. for Fair Dhollera were reached in the first week of *February*, the rise from the 31st December being 1¾d in American and Egyptian cotton and 1d per lb in Surat.

By this time the receipts in America were dwindling so rapidly, that estimates had fallen to about three millions of bales, and the out-look for spinners was most disheartening. It was impossible to see how all the spindles could be kept running throughout the year, especially as the trade clung with unusual tenacity to the use of American cotton, and quite neglected the lower kinds of East Indian. The general opinion that then prevailed, not only in Liverpool but in Manchester, was that there would be a famine in the autumn, and that 12¼d or 13d would be touched, and this opinion continued to be very generally held all through the spring months, until the beginning of June. The accounts of the Bombay crop were also very unsatisfactory; it was computed to be 25 per cent. short of the previous one, which has been fully borne out; and it seemed impossible to get through the year with a deficit of 1,400,000 bales in the American crop, and 250,000 bales in that of Western India.

For a period of four months, say from the beginning of February till the beginning of *June*, our market remained at high water mark; prices varied but little from 11¾d for Middling Upland and 8¾d for Fair Dhollera; once or twice 10¾d was touched for Uplands and 7¾d for Dhollera during brief spells of depression, and as high as 11¾d and 8¾d were reached during sparts of speculation. Upon the whole, the tendency of Surats, and still more of Bengals, was to sink in relative value, as the trade stuck to American and neglected short stapled cotton. During all this time the state of trade in Manchester was growing worse; the heavy contracts given out in January were not renewed; the buyers of goods and yarn, especially such as were destined for shipment to the East, found that they had made a mistake. Foreign markets gave no response to the high prices at home, and a despondling feeling came over both merchants and producers. The wheels of trade dragged heavily; the deliveries of cotton to spinners were small both here and on the Continent, and the export of cotton from this to the Continent was nearly stopped for several months. A serious change was gradually taking place in the position of the market, and yet it was almost unobserved. The great bulk of people in the trade continued to look for extreme scarcity in the autumn, and nowhere was that feeling stronger than in Manchester, where a large speculation in cotton was carried on, and many producers, besides holding freely of the raw material, stocked their yarn and cloth, expecting to sell to more advantage in the autumn. The highest prices paid were for delivery in August and September, and 11¾d and 12d were obtained for Middling Upland and Orleans in the first week of June, or ¼d above the highest prices on the spot.

About this time the first reports reached us from America in favour of the new crop. The plant had been late of getting above ground, owing to a cold, wet spring, but a spell of genial weather in May had given it a fine stand: simultaneously the Bureau reported an increased acreage of 13 per cent. under cultivation. The idea of a large crop for next year at once dawned on the public mind, and the effect on Manchester was to bring business almost to a standstill; spinners commenced a course of abstention from our market which lasted nearly four months, and exceeded anything we have seen for several years; it was discovered, when too late, that they held stocks larger than any one had credited them with, and the depression and loss that fell upon all departments of the trade were of a very painful character. We have seldom seen a development so unlooked for.

It must be observed here that the statistical position of cotton had come to wear an appearance altogether unexpected. It had been supposed that the enormous deficit in the American and Bombay crops would keep the European stocks very low all the year; but, strange to say, the visible supply augmented beyond the previous year, and the quantity in the ports so increased that when the stock was taken at the end of June that in Liverpool stood at 1,011,000, against 713,000 bales the previous year, and the aggregate stocks in all the ports of Europe were 600,000 to 700,000 bales larger than the year before! Holders were stunned at this unaccountable turn in the state of affairs, the best statists were proved utterly at fault, and for a time it was hardly possible to explain how so magical a change had come about. Looking back upon it from our present point of view, the difficulty is easily explained. The Indian crop reached us far earlier than usual by means of the Canal, which had never been fully used before; the high prices drained India of all her reserves of cotton, and Calcutta in particular sent us a prodigious quantity, say nearly 400,000 bales to all Europe, in consequence of the very high prices that Bengal cotton reached early in the year. The fact is, that supplies of Indian cotton almost deluged us in the summer months, and though much of it was so poor that it hardly went into consumption, it created an appearance of plenty that had a powerful moral effect on the market. Then the Brazil crop turned out extraordinarily large, say 200,000 to 300,000 bales more than had been calculated on, and—what is the most important point of all—spinners held larger reserves of stock than any one supposed, and fell back on those till the last bale was used up. It was supposed that on 1st October, 1871, they held a reserve of 500,000 bales throughout Europe. Most of this appears to have been kept on hand till the Spring of 1872, and during the Summer and Autumn the whole of it was consumed.

All these facts flashed upon the public mind suddenly at the beginning of *July*, and a panic supervened. Our enormous stock was forced on the market; and a decline of 1¼d in American and 1d in East India occurred in four weeks. The loss to holders was very heavy, for the great bulk of the cotton on hand was bought at the high level of prices—say 11d to 11¼d for Middling American, and 8d to 8¼d for Fair Dhollera, and the decline was not arrested till 9¾d was touched for Uplands landing, and 6¾d for Fair Dhollera in the last week of July. At this time much anxiety prevailed on our Exchange; heavy contracts had to be retailed at a loss of 2d per lb, and unpleasant rumours were floating about on all sides; but to the credit of the brokers it has to be said that nearly every contract was faithfully settled, and only two or three very small failures occurred. We do not remember any crisis to have been better surmounted.

This sudden plunge of our market in July carried it almost to the lowest point of the year, but it was long of recovering from its depression. Holders were quite unnerved and Manchester fell into a state of complete stagnation; the shippers of goods to the East were discouraged by the calamitous result of their year's business, and towards the end of August the failure of the great London house of Gledstanes and Co. with liabilities of two millions, much of which fell on Manchester, excited a general feeling of distrust. The crop accounts from America continued very favourable till near the end of that month, when a very sudden change came over them. A heavy visitation of worms occurred in the second half of August and ravaged a great part of Alabama, South West Georgia and Mississippi; a severe drought also spread over most of the cotton belt, and caused great damage from rust and shedding of bolls, and in a few weeks the estimates, or rather guesses, of the crop fell from 4 millions to 3½ millions, or thereabouts. The letters written from the interior about the beginning of September were most doleful, some going so far as to say that the yield per acre would be no larger than last year. This very important news produced but a feeble and temporary effect on our market, and in Manchester it failed to produce any at all. The distrust there was so great that business almost came to a standstill, and spinners gave no support to our market. During *September* renewed depression set in; holders of East India became utterly disgusted with the difficulty of moving their stock, and a regular slaughter wasmade. Fair Dhollera was sold as low as 6¼d and Fair Bengal at 4¼d, and Middling Upland fell to 9¾d on the spot and 9¼d for December shipment of new crop. This was the lowest point our market touched for the year. Spinners had at last entirely exhausted their stocks, both in this country and the Continent, and were compelled to re-enter our market just as the import of the last season's crops had almost ceased and the new had not begun to arrive. On the 26th September the stock in Liverpool was 759,000 bales, and under a large trade and export demand it fell to 485,000 bales by the 24th October. It came to be seen that we had anticipated our supplies by the use of steam more than ever before, and that we had little enough cotton to carry us to the end of the year. A very great scarcity of American cotton now began to be experienced, and this has continued ever since, and the unusual spectacle has been seen of a stock of only 50,000 to 60,000 bales on hand till the last week of the year, showing that but for the economy caused by the high prices in the spring, there would actually have been the famine that was so long dreaded.

By the end of *October* Middling Upland had risen to 10¼d and Fair Dhollera to 7¾d to 7¼d. Manchester also had become much stronger. The debris of the season's bad business had been cleared away, and a new departure taken. Large contracts were given out, and the consumption, which had been reduced from various causes in the autumn, was again brought up to its full level. *November*, however, was a dull month, and a reaction occurred. The accounts of the crop in America improved very much, the picking season was fine, and the damage done in August was repaired, or thought to be, in a large measure; estimates rose to 3½ to 3⅔ millions. The Money Market also became unsettled, the Bank rate was advanced to 7 per cent, under a heavy demand for bullion to transmit to Germany, and for a short time considerable uneasiness prevailed in monetary circles. Considerable anxiety to sell was shown, especially in distant shipments of American, and 9 1-16d was touched for Uplands, and 9¼d for Orleans. Middling Upland on the spot fell to 9¾d, and Fair Dhollera to 6¾d. Again the trade came to our rescue, a good business was put through in Manchester, and a continued active demand has been experienced in our market since the middle of November, and all through the month of December. The statistical position of cotton had all that time been growing stronger, and with considerable speculative feeling prices have steadily hardened; in the last week or two a further stimulus has been given to the market by the great falling off in the receipts at the American ports, and it closes with a very strong tone at 10¼d. to 10⅝d. for Middling Uplands on the spot, 10d to 10¼d for January-February shipment, and 7¾d to 7⅞d for Fair Dhollera.

The actual stock of cotton in port was declared to-day, and proved to be 421,000 bales, or 36,000 bales more than the estimate. It had no effect on the market.

The Trade of Manchester during the past year has been for the most part very unsatisfactory. It may be said with truth that the rise of the raw material above 10d. in the early part of the year was never recovered from the ultimate consumer, but was a loss either to the producer or the shipper of the goods. In the early months the loss fell chiefly upon the shipper, for heavy contracts were given out in Manchester in January at prices nearly equivalent to the rise in cotton; but later in the year merchants withdrew from the market, disgusted with the result of their high priced ventures, and the loss was then shared between the spinners and manufacturers, but fell chiefly on the latter. We are sorry to say that the weaving of cloth has been a wretchedly bad trade all the year, exceptionally bad for those suited for the East. The margin between Middling Uplands and 8¼lb shirtings has often not been more than 3d to 3¼d per lb, whereas to yield a fair profit 5d per lb is needed.

This state of things could not last, as might be expected, to increase sizing, and the adulterating of the cloth with extraneous matter to such an extent that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce took the matter up and held a public discussion, but no practical remedy was suggested. The fact is, the manufacturer has had no alternative all this year but to stop his looms or produce bad cloth, for to make honest cloth with the margin existing was simply ruinous. The spinner has done rather better, and speaking generally, could about cover cost of production; but still the trade has been a poor one, and many of the mill owners have suffered besides from losses in cotton. Therefore we conclude that the year has been one rather of loss than profit to the bulk of those engaged in the trade of Lancashire. To this statement there is one notable exception; the fine spinning trade carried on in Bolton has been very profitable. In the early part of the year it was extremely prosperous; in the summer and Autumn there was a sharp decline in prices, and for a time a pause in the demand, but latterly there has been a great revival, and much activity again prevails in that department.

We must draw special attention to the fact that the credit of Manchester has been affected rather seriously of late. Quite a number of failures have occurred Most of them, it is true, from illegitimate operations apart from the proper business to their; still it has shaken confidence not a little, and caused a more general distrust than we have seen for a long time. It is well known that some branches of the trade have been carried on at a serious loss for years, especially the shipment of goods to the east, and since the failure of Gledestanes there has been a continued circulation of disquieting rumours about houses in that trade. The position of many manufacturers is also believed to be weak, and uneasiness is felt as to the consequences of another year of bad trade.

Speaking generally, however, we should say that the trade of Manchester is sounder now than it has been any time this year. Producers are well under contract, and some departments of the market have been very active for several weeks past; spinners generally are covering cost, but weavers do a poor business, except those engaged in the finer fabrics, which are in active demand. The shipments to the East have been considerably curtailed this year, and it is believed that the markets of India and China are not overstocked. Prices, however, rule very low, and afford little encouragement to pay even present Manchester prices.

We think the stocks of cotton held by spinners are small, and much below what they held last year. The large deliveries to the trade the last three months are deceptive, for they consist chiefly of small bales, and when reduced to average weight indicate that not more than 50,000 or 60,000 bales have been added since 1st October, when spinners were entirely out of stock, and probably one-half of the amount is Egyptian cotton, which has gone into Bolton. The bulk of spinners hold but little cotton, whereas a year ago they were well stocked, and this is an important feature in connection with our prospects. The same fact holds good of the Continental spinners, and we incline to think that spinners in Europe hold in all 250,000 bales less than they did a year ago.

The consumption of Great Britain appears to have averaged about 63,000 bales this year or 362 lbs. weight against 69,000 bales of 831 lbs. weight, the previous year. No doubt more machinery was working this year than last, but we think this was counterbalanced by the general resort to fine numbers of yarns, and probably the actual weight of cotton consumed was about the same this year as last. We think that but little building is going on in Lancashire at present, for spinners are discouraged by the apparent difficulty of securing a sufficient supply of cotton, and the future of the trade is not hopefully regarded; still there must be a certain amount of new machinery coming into play under old contracts made in 1871, when prospects were favourable, and we would expect the consuming power to be somewhat larger in 1873 than in 1872. In the fine spinning trade there is a considerable increase of spindles taking place, but this does not involve a large consumption of cotton. We would put the present consuming power at 65,000 bales for this kingdom, including say 28,000 bales American, 16,000 East India, and 21,000 bales of other kinds. We think the consumptive power of the Continent has increased more than that of England during the past two years, for trade has been better, and our machine makers have been engaged largely upon orders for that quarter.

The Money Market during the past year has been rather unsettled, and the changes in the rate of interest have been very numerous; the main cause of disturbance has been the periodical payments of the French indemnity to Germany, which have been effected to a large extent through London, and also the replacement of the silver currency of Germany by a gold one, which has involved a considerable lock up of bullion. There have also been symptoms of the setting in of a speculative era throughout Europe, especially in Germany; there has been great activity in trade, and capital has been sought after more eagerly than since the crisis of 1866. The signs of the times betoken of the return to higher rates of interest than we have been accustomed to for some years, and so far as England is concerned, there is one special cause for dear money during the coming year. We allude to our deficient harvest. It is now generally admitted that our last harvest was one of the worst known for many years—not only was the grain crop extremely deficient, but the potato crop was a partial failure; the season has been the wettest, perhaps, in the memory of man, and a large part of our winter wheat has not been sown, owing to the saturated condition of the ground. Great fears are therefore entertained that another short harvest will follow, and it is certain that our import of food must be on an unexampled scale. Happily there is not much anxiety about getting supplies, nor is it feared that famine prices will rule, but the drain on our financial resources must be considerable, and, added to dear cotton, indicates that times of monetary pressure may be looked for during the coming years.

At the same time, the general financial state of the country is sound, the cotton trade is the only one that has not been prosperous, the iron and coal trades have literally been coining money during the past year. We do not think there is any much unsound speculation, nor does there appear to be room for a mercantile convulsion. Merely high rates of interest do little harm to trade so long as credit is good and the banking system of the country sound, and we think that our banks were never managed on more conservative principles than they have been of late years. The Bank of England, in particular, has kept itself very strong, and if it continues that policy we do not see why any uneasiness should be felt. At the moment the tendency of money is to be easier, but we are not confident of much reduction below the present rate of 5 per cent.

We are sorry to say that we commence the year with prospects of supply the reverse of favourable to consumers. The amount of cotton in stock in the ports of Great Britain and at sea up to latest dates is only 972,000 bales, compared with 1,261,000 bales last year, and this serious deficiency of 252,000 bales we must add 51,000 or perhaps 100,000 bales less held by our spinners at their mills. When the entire supply of Europe and America is taken into account, the figures do not look so alarming, for the total visible amount is 3,236,000 bales compared with 3,252,000 bales last year; but as the stock in spinners' hands is probably 250,000 bales less in all Europe than at this time last year, the aggregate deficiency of cotton known to exist is 2?5,000 bales. This is a most serious look out, when we remember that we are comparing with a year of very short supply, so short, that we could not get through it without an average of 10¼d for Uplands and 7¾d for Fair Dhollera, along with rigid economy of consumption during the summer and autumn. The fact is too painfully obvious that the production of cotton throughout the world has fallen back to that chronic state of arrear as compared with the requirements of consumption, in which it has been since the outbreak of the American war in 1860, with the single exception of the year 1871. The question of obtaining an adequate supply has been a far more difficult one to solve than was generally supposed, and we are sorry to say that even yet no clear light can be thrown upon the subject.

The point we have to consider for the coming year is not whether there will be an *ample* supply of cotton or not, for we fear the former of these alternatives is out of the question, but whether the supply will be enough, with great economy and high prices to pull us through the year, or whether our manufacturing system will be again dislocated by a struggle with a famine supply and excessive prices of the raw material. The present price we look upon as high, but not excessive; it is one that trade can bear without absolute ruin, but at which a sound working profit is impossible; it will not, however, restrict consumption materially, and we think we may take it for granted that at 10d for Middling Uplands, or the nearest, there will be no systematic "short time" either in England or on the Continent. We must, therefore, provide at that price for a consumption in this country of about 65,000 bales per week, comprising say 30,000 American.

There is still a strange difference of opinion about the result of the American crop. The favourite opinion in America has recently been for a total yield of 3,600,009 to 3,750,000 bales; but some good authorities do not think it can reach 3½ millions, and believe that public opinion is exaggerating it just as it did last year. The great falling off in receipts the last few weeks appears to favour the shorter estimates; certainly the figures last week (105,000 bales) are alarming, but it is explained in America that the rivers are unusually low, and that the spread of an epidemic among the horses and mules has impeded transport and delayed the receipts unnaturally. So general is this opinion, that we are bound to believe it contains some truth. At the same time it hardly appears to us sufficient to explain the short receipts, and we must confess to an apprehension that this crop may prove disappointing, like the last one. We fear comparisons have been made too much with the monster crop of 1870-71, which diminish the gain and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

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